



**GLOSSOP URBAN SANITARY  
AUTHORITY.**

---

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**AND**  
**SANITARY INSPECTOR**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1914.**

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GLOSSOP :

W. H. Ingram & Co., Ltd., Printers, Surrey Street.





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Glossop Urban Sanitary Authority.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
Medical Officer of Health,  
FOR THE YEAR 1914.

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To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the  
Borough of Glossop.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to present my Report for the year 1914  
on the Sanitation of the Borough of Glossop.

Topographical description of the district would not  
be advisable this year, as we do not know what use might  
be made of it.

The district is on the millstone grit, and the subsoil in  
most parts is clay.

AREA.

Land, 3033 acres; Water, 17 acres; Total, 3050 acres.



## POPULATION AND INHABITED HOUSES.

	Census 1901.		Census 1911.		Estimated to the middle of the year 1914.
Population.....	21,526	...	21,688	...	21,788
Inhabited Houses...	4,881	...	5,194	...	5,277

New Houses erected during the year ... 30

## RATEABLE VALUE.

Borough Rate ...	...	...	...	£87,254	15	6
General District Rate	...	...	...	£82,462	1	1
Assessable Value	...	...	...	£82,462	1	1

## OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.

The occupations are largely indoor. Farmers, farm labourers, and other out-workers are in a minority. The work is chiefly cotton spinning and weaving, calico printing, and paper making. There are some iron-workers, and spring-mattress makers. Occupations of persons dying of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are recorded later in the report.

## PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

We have a Workhouse Infirmary. We have Wood's General Hospital, the Partington Convalescent Home, and the Glossop Corporation Isolation Hospital at Gamesley.

The County Council and the Insurance Committee have removed some cases of Consumption to Sanatoria.

Special War arrangements had better not be recorded.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

## WATER SUPPLY.

Glossop, Whitfield, and part of Dinting are supplied by the Corporation; Higher Dinting is supplied from a reservoir of Lord Howard's and from springs; Simmondley is also supplied by Lord Howard and from springs; Brookfield, Woolley Bridge, Hadfield, and Padfield are supplied with water by Lord Howard.

Some houses in Whitfield are supplied by a Private Water Company.

## RAINFALL OF THE DISTRICT.

I have to thank Mr. Garner for the following figures. The observations were taken at Swineshaw Reservoirs:—

					1914.		1913.
					Inches.		Inches.
January	...	...	...	...	3·72	...	3·78
February	...	...	...	...	2·53	...	1·37
March ...	...	...	...	...	5·16	...	5·05
April ...	...	...	...	...	1·68	...	3·45
May ...	...	...	...	...	2·94	..	3·05
June ...	...	...	...	...	3·31	...	2·27
July ...	...	...	...	...	4·21	...	1·30
August...	...	...	...	...	3·45	...	2·20
September	...	...	...	...	2·83	...	1·98
October	...	...	...	...	3·15	...	3·36
November	...	...	...	...	4·91	...	3·59
December	...	...	...	...	6·04	...	3·05
					—		—
Total for year ...					43·93		34·45
					—		—



## DOMESTIC SUPPLY.

No. of Houses supplied from public sources	- ...	...	5143
„ with no supply within 100 yards	...	...	None
„ supplied from surface wells (estimated)	...	...	171
„ supplied from springs (estimated)	...	...	132

There is a constant supply, but if water closets were generally adopted, a larger supply would be required.

## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Trade effluents are now fairly dealt with.

## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Sewage Works at Lower Gamesley are, I believe, doing good work.

Last year I wrote as follows:—

“I have now to report that sewers have been completed for Lambgates, Station Road, Cross Cliffe, and Lower Bank, and that Simmondley Lane is in hand. Earthenware pipes have also been laid down for some of the property formerly only provided with stone sewers.”

During 1914 new pipe sewers have been laid in New Shaw Lane, Simmondley Lane, and Chadwick Street. Extensions of already existent sewers have been carried out in Brook Street, Shrewsbury Street, and Castle Street. The sewer laid in New Shaw Lane now acts in conjunction with the main sewer in Hadfield Road, and relieves the latter of a large part of its flow, besides opening up a great deal of land for building purposes. Several blocks of houses, 47 in all, have been resewered or redrained.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Approximate No. of houses with privy middens ...	...	165
Do. do. do. pail closets ...	...	3956
Do. do. do. water closets ...	...	745
Do. do. do. slop-water closets ...	...	437

The number of pails for the 3956 houses provided with such closets is 2549.

Number of houses converted from privy middens to water closets during the year is ...	...	None
Number of houses converted from privy middens to pail closets during the year is ...	...	2
Number of defective privies improved ...	...	377
Number of houses converted from pail closets to water closets or waste water closets ...	...	28

## POLICY OF THE COUNCIL.

The gradual abolition of privy middens and pail closets, and the substitution of water closets. Also the abolition of open ash-pits, and, where possible, the adoption of bins.

## SCAVENGING.

There is no Public Scavenging. This work is done by the Corporation, at the request, and at the cost of the owners. The system is a voluntary one. The Sanitary Department empties all pails, ashbins, and ashpits, when orders are given by the owners. Any person may empty any ashpit, or dustbin, and deposit the refuse on the Corporation depots without any charge being made for such deposit.

Pails are emptied weekly, or fortnightly, at 4/- each per year; ashbins are emptied weekly at 3/4 each per year; ashpits are emptied at 1/- and 1/4 per load. Water for water closets is charged 5/- per year.

## DETAILS OF SCAVENGING.

Ashes and ashbin refuse are removed in covered carts to the various depots. Contents of pails are emptied into barrels, and removed to the Sewage Works. Pails are emptied weekly or fortnightly as required. Ashbins are emptied weekly. Ashpits are emptied when orders are received from the owners.

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Number of Inspections made by the Inspector				
of Nuisances...	...	...	...	15,845
Statutory Notices	..	...	...	1
Informal Notices...	...	...	...	1,298

## NUISANCES. ACTION TAKEN, AND RESULTS.

	Informal Notices served by the Sanitary Inspector.		Legal Notices served by the Authority.		Nui-ances Abated.	In hand
<i>Dwelling Houses :</i>						
Repaired	...	...	21	...	21	—
Closed as unfit for human habitation	...	...	—	...	—	—
Disinfected...	...	...	237	...	237	—
<i>Drainage :</i>						
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe	...	...	—	...	—	—
Defective Traps, Inlets and Drains	...	...	71	..	67	4
Drains Obstructed...	...	...	37	...	37	—
<i>Closets and Ashpits ;</i>						
Insanitary Privies and Ash- pits	...	...	377	...	331	47
Insufficient Accommodation			35	...	25	10
Conversion of Pail Closets and Privies into W.C.'s...			28	...	28	—
Defective W.C.'s	...	...	20	...	20	—
			—	—	—	—
Carried forward	...	826	1	766	61	

NUISANCES, ACTION TAKEN, AND RESULTS. —*Continued.*

	Informal Notices served by the Sanitary Inspector.	Legal Notices served by the Authority.	Nuisances Abated.	In hand
Brought forward ...	826	1	766	61
<i>Other Defects :</i>				
Surfaces of Courts & Yards.	13	...	3	10
Eaves, Spouts, and Down Spouts ... ..	9	...	8	1
Urinals Defective ... ..	1	...	1	—
Water Supply ... ..	—	...	—	—
Offensive Accumulations ...	623	...	623	—
Animals Improperly Kept...	1	...	1	—
Pig Sties ... ..	3	...	3	—
Smoke Nuisances ... ..	—	...	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	...	—	—
Foul Condition of Houses...	4	...	4	—
Nuisances not specified above	76	...	70	6
	1556	1	1479	78

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE  
CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

LIST OF BYE-LAWS

Relating to Sanitary Matters.

<i>Bye-Laws for</i>	<i>Date of Adoption.</i>
New Streets and Buildings ... ..	November 9th, 1892
Alteration of Buildings ... ..	” ”
Nuisances ... ..	” ”
Decent Conduct of Persons Using Sanitary Conveniences ... ..	” ”
Common Lodging-houses ... ..	” ”
Slaughter-houses ... ..	” ”



Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops	...	February 25th, 1903
Offensive Trades	... ..	„ „
Good Rule and Government of the Borough of Glossop, and the Prevention of Nuisances	... ..	May 18th, 1904
Regulations under Section 21 of the Public Health Act, 1875	... ..	October 30th, 1907

There are 3 common lodging-houses, 27 slaughter-houses, and 13 places where offensive trades are being carried on.

LODGING HOUSES.—There are three registered common lodging-houses in the Borough. The Chief Constable is Inspector.

The houses are visited daily by the Police.

There are no cellar dwellings that I know of now occupied in the Borough.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.—There are 13 places in which such trades are carried on in the Borough. One is a sulphate of ammonia manufactory looked after by a special Inspector under the Alkali Act, and one is a soap and size works. The other 11 are tripe-dressing establishments.

Forty-seven visits have been paid to these during 1914. One of them required fresh lime-washing. Otherwise they were found satisfactory.

#### PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The Schools are in fairly good sanitary condition. Two of the Schools have got pail closets. The others have got water closets with automatic flush.

The water supply of the Schools in All Saints' and St. James' Wards is from the Corporation Water Works. In Hadfield Ward the supply is from Lord Howard's Reservoirs.

## ACTION TAKEN WITH REGARD TO PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

On May 15th the Wesleyan School, Old Glossop, was closed until June 1st on account of Scarlet Fever.

On May 22nd the Duke of Norfolk's School, Old Glossop, was closed until June 1st on account of the same disease.

The Schools were disinfected.

The further development of the disease rendered it impossible to cope with it by means of closure of Schools.

Eight cases of more or less contagious or infectious diseases were found in the course of School Inspection. and, when such action seemed necessary, were excluded.

The diseases were:—

Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	5
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pityriasis Versicolor	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ringworm	...	...	...	...	...	1

## MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The arrangements in the district for Medical Inspection of school children are under the control of the Glossop Education Authority. The Medical Officer of Health is himself the School Medical Officer, and in these stirring times he feels the responsibility of his position.

In these days, when physical fitness has so much importance attached to it, the importance of School Inspection can hardly be exaggerated.

In the routine examination 342 boys and 293 girls, making a total of 635, were examined.

Of these 171 boys and 158 girls, making a total of 329, came under the category of entrants; while 171 boys and 135 girls, making a total of 306, were classified as leavers.

In addition to these 13 boys and 12 girls, making a total of 25, were examined as special cases.

The defects found are classified in the report to the Education Authority.

68 boys and 74 girls, making a total of 142, considered defective at the first examination, were re-examined after an interval.

The school nurses made a total of 7313 examinations of children to ascertain their condition as to vermination, skin disease, etc.

## FOOD.

### MILK SUPPLY.

Number of Cow-keepers on Register in Borough	...	56
Do. do. do. outside	... ..	41
Number of Cows (approximately)...	... ..	500
Number of Milk-sellers not Cow-keepers	... ..	5
Cubic space required by the bye-laws	... ..	600 c. ft.
Cows Condemned on account of Tuberculous Udders	...	None

### INSPECTION OF COW HOUSES, &c.

	Number Registered.	Inspections Made.	Defects Found.	Defects Remedied.
Cow-houses	... 96	... 195	... 16	... 8
Dairies ...	... 56	... 77	... 1	... 1
Milk Shops	... 5	... 9	... —	... —

The milk is partly produced in the Borough, and partly imported. Some of the milk comes from the adjoining Cheshire districts, and some from Hayfield district; but most of the imported milk comes from Glossop-Dale Rural District.

## MILK AND OTHER FOODS.

Sixty samples of food and drugs have been taken and submitted to the Public Analyst.

These were as follows :—

32 samples of milk, 9 samples of butter, 5 of lard, 3 of cream of tartar, 3 of flowers of sulphur, 3 of tartaric acid, and 5 of margarine.

Six samples of milk were adulterated, or below the standard. There was one prosecution. Three of the milk samples were just below the standard, and the vendors were warned. The other two inferior samples taken were informal ones.

Further particulars will be found in Mr. Dane's Report.

453 visits were paid to places other than slaughter-houses, in which foods were prepared, as to tripe-dressing and cow-heel establishments, pork butchers, blood-pudding, sausage, brawn makers', and fish-dealers' premises, chip potatoe, peas and beans shops, and ice-cream makers' shops.

Ten frozen udders, which were unsound, were destroyed.

## BAKE-HOUSES.

Number on register	...	...	...	...	52
Inspections made	...	...	...	...	87
Notices served	...	...	...	...	5
Defects abated	...	...	...	...	5

The bake-houses were found in good condition generally.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The Assistant Inspector is a qualified Meat Inspector, and he makes inspections during and after the slaughtering of animals.



Number of Slaughter-houses on Register	...	27
Inspections ...	... ..	580
Notices served	... ..	3
Defects abated	... ..	2

The majority of the slaughter-houses were found in good condition generally.

#### FOOD DESTROYED AS UNSOUND.

For Tuberculosis	...	11 sets of Bovine Lungs.
Do.	...	Part of a Cow's Carcase.
Do.	...	6 Bovine Livers.
Do.	...	1 Cow's Udder.
Do.	...	1 Pig's Carcase.
Do.	..	2 Pigs' Heads.
Do.	...	1 Pig's Liver.
For Liver Fluke	...	4 Livers.
For Hydatid Cysts	...	2 Livers.

#### HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

In October, 1913, the second schedule of houses under the Act was prepared. Four localities were scheduled, comprising a considerable number of houses. The inspections under this schedule were chiefly made in 1914.

The epidemic of Scarlet Fever considerably hindered the work, but, notwithstanding this, a total of 399 inspections and re-inspections was reached in 1914.

The defects found, and the action taken, are recorded in the accompanying table, prepared for me by Mr. Dane:—

# *BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.*

## **Inspections and Work Done under Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, during 1914. (Under Shedule, 1913).**

Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Defects.	Action by the Council.	Result of the Action.	Remarks.
Glossop.	2	A	March 26, 1914	April 22, 1914	Fast sheet windows. Defective trap. Surface of yard defective; an extra privy required	Notice served	In hand	Work con- tracted for
"	1	B	"	"	Foul open ashpit	"	"	—
"	2	C	"	"	Foul open ashpit. Rain-water fall pipes untrapped	"	"	—
"	2	D	"	"	No defects found	—	—	—
"	4	E	"	"	Minor repairs required. Rain-water pipes untrapped. Insufficient privy accommodation	"	Repairs done	New W.C. pro- vided
"	2	F	"	"	End of house damp. Yard not effec- tually drained nor surfaced	"	In hand	—
"	4	G	"	"	Minor internal repairs, and paint and papering required. Yard not effec- tually channelled and drained nor surfaced. Foul ashpit. Insufficient privy accommodation	"	Repairs part done	Yard and privy in hand
"	4	H	"	"	These houses are in bad repair, in- ternally and externally. Yard requires channelling and resurfac- ing. Foul open ashpit. Conveni- ences require repair	"	Nothing done yet	—

*Continued.*

Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Defects.	Action by the Council.	Result of the Action.	Remarks.
Glossop..	5	I	March 26, 1914	April 22, 1914	Minor repairs required. Yard not effectually drained, channelled nor surfaced. Insufficient privy accommodation	Notice served	Work done	—
,	2	J	"	"	Minor repairs required. Foul open ashpit	"	Work done	—
"	6	K	Dec. 30, 1914	Jany. 25, 1915	Fast sheet windows. Defective sink water pipes. Rain-water fall pipes connected with drain. Drainage defective. Damp end walls. Conveniences require repairs. The houses also require minor repairs. The yard is inefficiently drained and surfaced. One extra privy required. Stone drainage	Preliminary notices ordered to be served	In hand	None are in such bad repair as to be permanently unfit for habitation
"	4	L	"	"	Fast sheet windows to kitchens. Sash windows require cords. Houses require minor repairs and decorating. Sink waste pipes defective. Rain-water gutters and fall pipes require repairs, and to be made to discharge upon stench traps. End house damp for want of walls being pointed. Yard inefficiently channelled, drained, and surfaced. Conveniences require minor repairs to roofs. Two of these houses are back to back.	"	"	"

Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Defects.	Action by the Council.	Result of the Action.	Result.
Glossop.	6	M	Dec. 30, 1914	Janv. 25, 1915	All these houses are back to back, with a yard common to all. The houses require minor repairs and decorating. New flags are required for several of the house floors. Rain-water pipes are connected with drain. Fast sheet windows to be made to open. Repairs and lime-washing required to sanitary conveniences. An extra privy required. Foul ashpit should be demolished ashbins provided in lieu of it. Yard requires resurfacing and draining.	Preliminary notices ordered to be served	In hand	None are in such bad repair as to be permanently unfit for habitation
"	6	N	"	"	These are through houses. Minor repairs required to internal portions of the houses. Fast sheet windows to be altered to sash windows. Rain-water pipes are connected with drain and require trapping. Stair treads require repair. Foul ashpit should be demolished and dustbins substituted in lieu thereof. Common yard not efficiently drained, surfaced nor channelled.	"	"	"
"	3	O	"	"	Through houses. Papering, painting, and minor repairs to plastering required throughout. Paper is very dirty. Roofs slightly leaky. Common yard is not efficiently drained, channelled nor surfaced. Conveniences, coal cotes, etc., require gutters and down pipes. All rain-water fall pipes require to be made to discharge upon stretch traps.	"	"	"



Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Defects.	Action by the Council.	Result of the Action.	Remarks.
Glossop.	6	P	Dec. 30, 1914	Jan'y. 25, 1915	Two of these are single houses, remainder are through houses. Papering, painting, and minor repairs required throughout. Fast sheet windows should be altered to sash ones. All windows should be made to open top and bottom. W.C. defective at 9A. Coal cotes require repairs, Leaky roofs to these tenements to be repaired where necessary. Common yard not effectively drained nor channelled. Slop water pipe of No. 13 discharges direct into tippler box. Broken window panes to be replaced where necessary. All down spouts should be made to discharge upon gulley traps	Preliminary notices ordered to be served	In hand	None are in such bad repair as to be permanently unfit for habitation
"	6	Q	Dec. 29, 1914	"	Through houses. Minor repairs. Plastering, decorating, etc., required. All windows to be made to open top and bottom. Leaky roofs to be repaired where necessary. Skirting boards to be replaced where required, especially in house No. 5. Open ash-pits to be demolished and bins substituted. Sanitary conveniences and out buildings to be put in good state of repair. New seats and fronts are required to the conveniences. Yard requires resurfacing. Minor repairs are necessary to the drains. All down spouts should be made to discharge upon gulley traps.	"	"	"

*Continued.*

Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Defects.	Action by the Council.	Result of the Action.	Remarks.
Glossop.	5	R	Dec. 29, 1914	Jany. 25, 1915	Through houses. Common yard. Not effectually drained, channelled, nor surfaced. Open ashpit should be demolished and bins substituted. Rain water pipes and down spouts require repairing. All rain water pipes and down spouts should discharge upon gulley traps. No. 10 requires redecorating and general repairs throughout. All windows should be made to open top and bottom.	Preliminary notices ordered to be served	In hand	None are in such bad repair as to be permanently unfit for habitation
"	5	S	"	"	Through houses. Common yard. Not effectually drained, channelled, nor surfaced. Foul open ashpit requires demolishing and bins substituting. Sanitary conveniences and out buildings require general repairs. Sanitary conveniences require linewashing and new seats fixing. Rain-water pipes, gutters, and down spouts require renewing. Down spouts should discharge upon gulley traps. All fast sheet windows to be altered to sash. Cords and weights to be provided where necessary. No 20 requires redecorating and painting internally	Notices to be served	"	Not in such bad repair as to be permanently unfit for habitation

*Continued.*

Parish.	Number of Houses Inspected	Property.	Date of Inspection.	Date of Report.	Defects.	Action by the Council.	Result of the Action.	Remarks.
Glossop.	4	T	Dec. 29, 1914	Jan'y. 25, 1915	Common yard, also used by "G" tenants. Yard not effectually drained, channelled, nor surfaced. Another sanitary convenience is required. Ash bins should be substituted for this ashpit, which becomes wet and foul. New cords and weights are required to some of the back windows. Sanitary conveniences require minor repairs and limewashing.	Notices to be served	In hand	Not in such bad repair as to be permanently unfit for habitation
	1	U	Dec. 30, 1914	"	Common yard used by "E" tenants. Yard requires retraining, channeling, and surfacing. Extra sanitary convenience required. Minor repairs required to back windows. Fall pipes untrapped.	"	"	"
"	2	V	Dec. 31, 1914	"	Unfit for human habitation. Damp walls, roofs, and floors. Fast sheet windows. All in bad state of repair and in a dirty condition.	Closing Order to be obtained	"	One house now empty. Tenant of the other house is under notice to quit

The repairs effected were done without resort to compulsion.

The houses of the working classes in this district are, on the whole, fairly good, for a manufacturing district:

No cases of overcrowding were found in 1914.

The open spaces round houses in the district are generally very satisfactory for an urban district.

Owners of 46 houses in the Borough were stimulated by the Inspections to improve their premises voluntarily.

The erection of new houses is under the supervision of the Surveyor.

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 62 factories and 2 factory laundries on the register. There are 135 registered workshops, including 52 bakeries.

During 1914 there were 213 inspections of factories and 433 of workshops, making a total of 646.

Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act :—

- i. Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouses (Sect. 101). None.
- ii. Breaches of special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100).—5. (Remedied 5).
- iii. Failure as regards Lists of Outworkers (s. 107).—None.
- iv. Giving out work to be done in premises which are (a) unwholesome (s. 108); (b) Infected (s. 110).—None.



- v. Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by Scarlet Fever or Smallpox (s. 109).—None.

Factory Nuisances under the Public Health Act:—

- i. Want of cleanliness.—None.
- ii. Want of ventilation.—None.
- iii. Overcrowding.—None.
- iv. Want of drainage of floors.—None.
- v. Defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation.—None.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Perusal of this Report and of Mr. Dane's Report will convey the impression of a large amount of work being done in the Sanitary Department, and show that the officials spare no effort. Mr. H. Dane, the Assistant Inspector, is now not only a qualified Sanitary Inspector, but a fully qualified Inspector of Meat, &c., and the efficiency of the work is increased in proportion.

The Infectious Hospital administration has been put under a great strain by the Scarlet Fever epidemic, but the strain has been well borne, thanks to the efforts of the efficient staff.

There is no hospital for pulmonary tuberculosis in the neighbourhood, but a dispensary has been established, and is doing good work.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS ADOPTED.

Act.	When adopted.	When came into operation.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890..	May 29th, 1891 ...	July 1st, 1891
Infectious Diseases Notifi- cation Act, 1889 ...	Sept. 28th, 1892 ...	Oct. 10th, 1892
Infectious Diseases Pre- vention Act, 1890 ...	Sept. 28th, 1892 ...	Oct. 10th, 1892
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and Sec. 95 of Part 10 ...	Aug. 16th, 1909 ...	Oct. 4th, 1909
Notification of Births Act, 1907 ...	March 5th, 1913 ...	May 12th, 1913

## FURTHER SANITARY REQUIREMENT.

(a) HOUSING.—Continuation of work under the regulations of the Local Government Board, under the Housing and Town Planning Act.

(b) ADOPTION OF WATER CLOSETS.—Water closets should be gradually substituted for other forms of closet.

(c) PAVING BACK YARDS.—Back yards should be paved to prevent offensive matter from soaking into the soil, and to prevent dust from flying about and getting into milk, etc.

(d) SEWERING OR SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Stone sewers should be abolished, and earthenware pipes substituted.

(e) SCAVENGING.—Public scavenging should be adopted. Bins should be adopted in place of ash-pits.

(f) WATER SUPPLY.—When the water-closet system is generally adopted, a further supply of water will be required.

(g) MILK should be supplied pure without removal of butter fat, and should be carefully protected from contamination.

(h) WITH REGARD TO INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—In the absence of a steam disinfecter, I think our methods of disinfection are the best available.

#### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Ery- sipelas.
No. of Cases notified..	0 ...	256 ...	11 ...	0 ...	2 ...	22
No. removed to Hospital ...	... 0 ...	98 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0

Return cases are open to doubt in epidemic times, as the sources of infection are so numerous. I think, however, we had two cases, in one of which the large family and small house to which the patients returned is sufficient explanation. This is not a large number out of our 98 cases, judging by the experience of other hospitals, but it is more than we like.

I think at Gamesley we are very free from return cases, when the circumstances are favourable, largely because the children play very freely in the open air when we have fine weather. Fine weather and out-door games in country air such as we have at Gamesley are great preventatives of return cases.

Allow me now to present you with a table of the infectious diseases notified during the last ten years:—

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED  
IN TEN YEARS.

		Diphtheria, including Mem- branous Croup.	Ery- sipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puer- peral Fever.	Pul- monary Tuber- culosis.	Other Forms of Tuber- culosis.	Small- pox.
1905	...	10	20	106	14	1	...	...	1
1906	...	18	19	208	14	2	...	...	...
1907	...	7	17	189	4	1	...	...	...
1908	...	10	13	48	13	3	...	...	...
1909	...	2	14	242	5	1	...	...	...
1910	...	9	9	106	12	4	...	...	...
1911	...	16	5	31	15	1	2	...	...
1912	...	9	17	21	14	2	38	...	...
1913	...	12	12	37	4	1	62	15	...
1914	...	11	22	256	...	2	42	15	...

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

In cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria (1) day school masters are notified by certificate by the Medical Officer of Health; (2) Sunday school superintendents are notified in a similar manner: (3) public libraries, laundries, and pawnbrokers are notified by the Inspector.

Anti-toxin is now supplied free of charge to poor people.

In cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and typhoid fever, disinfectants, and instructions for their use, are given to the occupiers of infected houses. When cases are kept at home, the houses are re-visited many times by the Inspector. This goes on until the case is considered free from infection. The clothes are ordered to be washed, and, when possible, boiled.

Clothing and bed-clothes are thoroughly boiled, when possible without injury to, or destruction of, the fabric, after being steeped in disinfectant solution, and afterwards washed



with carbolic soap. Rooms and woodwork are scrubbed with carbolic soap and water. They are afterwards sprayed with formaldehyde, and disinfected with sulphur-dioxide gas. (N.B.—When we have cases of smallpox more drastic measures are adopted). Disinfection is carried out by the Inspector or his Assistant.

There is no steam disinfecter.

When in doubt as to diagnosis, the medical men in the neighbourhood avail themselves of the kindness of the County Council in making bacteriological examinations in cases of diphtheria and typhoid fever.

In cases of puerperal fever the chief anxiety is to prevent spread to other puerperal cases.

On the 16th of June, the Council having enlisted the cordial co-operation of the private practitioners of the neighbourhood, inaugurated a system of supplying gratuitously Eucalyptus Oil for inunction of patients isolated at their own homes; such inunction to be under the superintendence and direction of the family medical advisers.

#### NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

No non-notifiable disease assumed epidemic form during 1914.

#### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Borough during 1914 were 15, giving a death rate per thousand inhabitants of 0·68. This was lighter than in the previous two years. In 1913 the number was 27 and the rate 1·24. In 1912 the number was 23 and the rate 1·05.

Of the 15 that died 8 were males and 7 females. The numbers were less unequal than in 1913. In that year out of the 27 deaths, 17 were of men and 10 of women.

As I stated in the report for 1913, the numbers in the second five years of the decade 1900 to 1910 were : -

			Men.		Women.
1906	...	...	18	...	13
1907	...	...	14	...	11
1908	...	...	14	...	9
1909	...	...	11	...	7
1910	...	...	14	...	5

This indicates a larger number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in men than in women in our district.

In some districts the majority is the other way.

In my report for 1913 I wrote as follows :—

“One can understand, that in districts where the men work in the open air, while the women stew in the house in more senses than one, the men have a better chance. In this district men and women are pretty much alike in respect of indoor employment. Many even of the men who are classed as labourers, labour inside a building.

“It is a significant fact that women, as a class, are less addicted to intemperance than men, as a class, are.”

In these days, when the nations in their extremity find temperance to be of vital importance, not only from the point of view of national economy, but also for maintaining the fitness of their men, I think the above is worth repeating as throwing a side-light upon the question.

The influence of alcoholic habits in leading to consumption is, I think, pretty well recognized.

### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—AGES AND OCCUPATIONS.

I now present you with a record of the ages at the time of death, and the occupations of the 8 men and 7 women dying of this disease in 1914.

I give them in the order of the time of death.

#### MEN.

Age.		Status or Occupation.
63	...	Retired Mineral Water Manufacturer
23	...	Cotton Weaver.
31	...	Cotton Self-actor Minder.
78	...	Cotton Self-actor Minder.
33	...	Chemist's Assistant.
71	...	Gardener's Labourer.
21	...	Labourer at a Print Works.
32	...	Window Cleaner.

#### WOMEN.

Age.		Status or Occupation.
18	...	Maker-up at a Bleach Works
47	...	Bleach Works Hand.
27	...	Wife of Cotton Twister.
23	...	Ring Spinner.
24	...	Cotton Winder.
44	...	Wife of Labourer.
18	...	Cotton Weaver.

The wives might possibly be cotton operatives as well.

## DEATHS BY MONTHS.

The 15 deaths occurred in the months of the year as follows :—

January	...	...	...	...	1
February	...	...	.	...	1
March	...	...	...	...	3
April ...	...	...	...	...	1
May ...	...	...	...	...	1
June ...	...	...	...	...	1
July ...	...	...	...	...	2
August	...	...	...	...	1
September	...	...	...	...	1
October	...	...	...	...	1
November	...	...	...	...	0
December	...	...	...	...	2

There was an unfortunate break in the arrangements for visiting tuberculous cases through Nurse Millington being called upon to serve the Government. A very efficient visitor has, however, now been secured.

The visits to tuberculous cases paid have been as follows :—

Visits on receipt of primary Notification	...	59
Subsequent visits	... ..	466

Full notes of the cases are taken, and suitable instructions are given.

Under the auspices of the County Council and the Insurance Committee an excellent work is carried on at our local Dispensary.

The total number of attendances at the Dispensary in 1914 was 1193.

Forty-nine new patients attended for examination.



An endeavour is made to induce the contacts of fresh patients to be examined.

In this way many cases previously unsuspected have been discovered.

This is work that deserves every encouragement that can be given to it. It is, I believe, the work for which Dr. Philip, of Edinburgh, started the dispensary idea.

There is no local Sanatorium.

Disinfection of houses after deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis is done by the Inspectors.

Facilities are kindly afforded by the County Council for examination of Sputum at the Bacteriological Laboratory at Derby.

### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Infantile Mortality in 1914 was 90·2 per thousand births, which is a smaller mortality than we have had in any year since 1910.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

I reported to you on the expediency of closing two Schools on account of an outbreak of Scarlet Fever.

### VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Tables prepared on forms supplied by the Local Government Board are printed with this report.

The Birth and Death Rates are as follows :—

Birth Rate ... ..	18'3
Gross Death Rate ... ..	13'6
Nett Death Rate ... ..	13'9
Corrected Death Rate ... ..	14'0
Infantile Death Rate ... ..	90'2
Phthisis Death Rate... ..	0'6
Zymotic Death Rate ... ..	0'6

The nett death rate—*i.e.*, 13'9—is the rate to go by. Like the infantile death rate, it is the lowest we have had since 1910.

We can hardly regard this as otherwise than satisfactory.

In conclusion, I acknowledge with thanks able and willing assistance in the preparation of this report from the various officials of the Borough, especially from Mr. Dane and his Assistant. Mr. Davis also has been ready with information about Gamesley Hospital.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

DUNCAN J. MACKENZIE, M.D.

*Loch Maree House,*

*Glossop,*

*March 11th, 1915.*

# Vital Statistics of the Whole District during 1914 and Previous Years.

YEAR,	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncor- rected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate.	Of Non- resi- dents regis- tered in the District	Of Resi- dents not regi- stered in the District	Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	21656	468	....	21·6	330	15·2	2	4	61	130·3	332	15·3
1910	21672	456	....	21·0	281	12·9	5	7	40	87·7	283	13·0
1911	21692	473	475	21·9	340	15·6	2	18	99	208·4	356	16·4
1912	21724	390	391	18·0	302	13·9	3	15	44	112·5	314	14·4
1913	21756	389	389	17·9	303	13·9	8	17	51	131·1	312	14·3
1914	21788	399	399	18·3	296	13·6	6	13	36	90·2	303	13·9

TABLE II.  
BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.  
Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the year 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				Total Cases Re-moved to Hos-pital.
	At all Ages.	At all Ages—Years.						All Saints Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	In Work-house, No Settled Abode.	
		Under 1	1 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.					
Diphtheria (including Mem-branous Croup) .. ..	11	..	4	6	1	..	..	4	5	2	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	22	..	..	1	3	7	4	9	5	8	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	256	1	48	173	15	19	..	106	104	46	..	98
Puerperal Fever .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. ..	42	..	..	2	12	15	8	17	16	7	2	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis .. ..	15	2	1	3	3	6	..	2	6	7	..	..
Totals.. ..	348	3	53	185	34	49	12	140	136	70	2	98

Borough of Glossop Isolation Hospital, at Gamesley, in the Glossop-Dale Rural District,  
Some cases sent to High Peak Isolation Hospital, at Chinley, Derbyshire.



TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

## Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of Residents, whether occurring within or without the District.								Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 yrs	2 and under 5 yrs	5 and under 15 yrs	15 and under 25 yrs	25 and under 45 yrs	45 and under 65 yrs	
	303	36	5	7	12	15	41	77	32
All Causes Certified .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .. ..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup .. ..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Influenza .. ..	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4
Erysipelas .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	15	..	..	..	..	6	5	2	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	5	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease ..	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	1
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Meningitis .. ..	4	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease .. ..	31	..	..	..	2	..	4	12	8
Bronchitis .. ..	27	4	..	1	1	..	1	6	1
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	18	2	..	2	2	..	2	5	1
Other diseases of respiratory organs	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. ..	7	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	5	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	14	..	1	..	..	..	2	5	1
Puerperal Fever .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	6	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1
Suicide .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases .. ..	106	9	1	1	1	1	12	30	11
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ..	9	3	..	..	..	..	1	4	..
Totals .. ..	303	36	5	7	12	15	41	77	32

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

**Infant Mortality during the year 1914.**

NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes Certified .. ..	8	..	1	2	11	7	9	6	3	36
Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Meningitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Convulsions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bronchitis.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	4
Pneumonia--all forms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
Enteritis.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Gastritis.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Suffocation, Overlying .. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Atelectasis .. ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Premature birth .. ..	3	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	2
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	5
Other Causes .. ..	2	..	..	1	3	2	1	..	1	7
Totals .. ..	8	..	1	2	11	7	9	6	3	36

Nett Births in year, Legitimate 385, Illegitimate 14.

Nett Deaths of infants in the year, 36.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES  
FOR THE  
Year ended 31st day of December, 1914.

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To the Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and Burgesses  
of the Borough of Glossop.

GENTLEMEN,

I submit to you for the 36th year as your Inspector, my Annual Report.

The statistics of the Sanitary Department have been supplied by me to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. D. J. Mackenzie, who will give them in his report which will be presented to you under the same cover as this.

SCAVENGING OF HOUSE REFUSE AND EXCREMENT.

The system for the removal of these in the Borough is still a voluntary one. Most of the excrement with urine is collected and removed in closed vehicles, to the Sewage Outfall Works, and is there dealt with by your Surveyor.

Tripe dressers' and Fish dealers' refuse and Butchers' offal are also regularly collected, and taken to the same place for disposal by him.

The ash-bin system is still advancing, and the ash-pits are being gradually cleared away. This bin refuse is collected weekly by the department, thereby effecting a decided improvement throughout the Borough.

The number of bins in use this year is 1343 as against 1181 last year.

The removal of the remainder of the house refuse is done as in former years, by farmers and others, or by the department at the request of the owners at a charge per load fixed according to distance.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Those notified to the department for inspection and disinfection during the year were as follows:—

	All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Totals this year.	Last Year.
Scarlet Fever.....	106	.....104	..... 46	.....256	..... 37
Enteric Fever.....	0	..... 0	..... 0	..... 0	..... 4
Puerperal Fever...	2	..... 0	..... 0	..... 2	..... 1
Erysipelas .....	9	..... 5	..... 8	..... 22	..... 12
Diphtheria .....	4	..... 5	..... 1	..... 10	..... 10
Membraneous Croup	0	..... 0	..... 1	..... 1	..... 2
	<hr/> 121	<hr/> 114	<hr/> 56	<hr/> 291	<hr/> 66

The total number of houses disinfected by the department after the removal or recovery of the cases was 221, and the rooms disinfected were 552. The houses were disinfected by spraying with "Formalide" or "stoved" with sulphur dioxide gas.



Disinfectants were given out free during sickness, with instructions how to use them to the best advantage. The disinfectants were: Eucalyptus Oil, M.O.H., and Kill-germ Fluids, with a guaranteed co-efficient of 20. Everything that could be washed was treated with a solution of one of the fluid disinfectants and afterwards washed with carbolic soap and boiled when possible. Articles that could not be boiled were sprayed and disinfected when the house was dealt with. Several beds have been destroyed by fire at the request of the owners, principally after cases of tuberculosis or owing to being verminous. Sixty-four rooms in sixteen houses were disinfected after consumptive cases by order of the Medical Officer of Health, and with the consent of the occupier.

The cases treated at the Gamesley Isolation Hospital were :—

	All Saints' Ward.	St. James' Ward.	Hadfield Ward.	Totals this Year.	Las. Year
Scarlet Fever ...	46	37	12	95	19

The requirements at the Hospital are as reported in previous years.

### THE MILK SUPPLY.

During the year 32 samples were obtained for analysis, and submitted to the Public Analyst. He reported six of these as being below the standard or adulterated. Three of the six were so slightly deficient in fat, that the Committee gave instructions that the vendors be warned. Two of the three samples which were adulterated were informal ones. In one case the informal sample was followed by a formal one, which proved to be above the standard for milk fats. The vendor of the other sample has since

retired from farming. The one case in which a prosecution was ordered, resulted in the vendor being fined two pounds and costs, and one guinea towards the advocate's fee.

The average of the results of the analysis of the 32 samples as reported on by J. White, Esq. The Analyst are as follows:--

	Milk Fat.	Milk Solids other than Fat.	Total Solids
22 Sold as Milk, averaged ... ..	3.57	.. 8.95 ..	12.52
8 Sold as Skimmed or Part Skimmed Milk, averaged...	3.09	... 8.99 ...	12.08
2 Informal Samples, averaged ...	—	... — ...	7.66
Extraneous Water ... ..	...	... 9.5	
Milk ... ..	...	... 90.5	
		100.0	
The best Sample of Pure Milk gave	4.61	... 9.29 ...	13.90
The Sample in the Case Prosecuted gave ... ..	2.57	... 9.14 ...	11.71

I also obtained a number of informal samples for rough testing purposes without the vendors' knowledge thereof, so that I could see who was selling milk not as it came from the cow, or milk that was below the standard. In cases where I suspected it to be below the standard I caused formal samples to be obtained and forwarded to the Public Analyst for analysis.

The milk sellers are alive to the mode of evading the provisions of the Food and Drug Acts by declining to sell to the Inspector, or any agent of his, any milk of a doubtful character without saying, "I sell my milk as skimmed milk," though I have grave suspicion that their customers are not in many instances notified that the milk is "skimmed." It is most difficult to obtain convictions against

these dealers unless “detective” methods are used to obtain samples from them. If this class of milk was only used for the purpose of tea flavouring, when taking that beverage, it would not do much harm; but when it is used as food for invalids, or for little children, these dealers should be made to sell for such persons milk as it comes from the cow, or be severely dealt with if they do not disclose to their customers that it is not so; as life, and strength, and the welfare of future generations might be, and probably would be injured by using the inferior articles at such a critical time of life. I am very much interested in the health of the milch cattle supplying this Borough with milk, and hope that now the Tuberculosis Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries is being enforced, most of the cattle suffering from that disease (in an advanced stage) will be weeded out from the herds in this district. The enforcement of this Order, as you know, is under the Chief Constable, whom you have appointed as your Inspector for that purpose.

#### DAIRIES AND COW-SHEDS.

During the year, 272 inspections of Cow-sheds and Dairies, and 9 inspections of Milk shops in the Borough have been made. I find two great faults in the Cow-sheds, owing to the farmers still following the old methods. They are :—

Want of ventilation, and want of cleanliness. Day-light, sunlight, and fresh-air are stimulating and health giving, whereas darkness and want of fresh-air produce lethargy and disease. Cows kept in hot, dark, badly ventilated cow-sheds, may for a time give more milk, but at a great sacrifice of health, and the milk so produced is inferior in quality. In many of the farms visited, the ventilators were either closed or stuffed with hay, and the



animals, the walls, the floors, and cow-beds were bedaubed with cow dung. The animals, floors, and cow-beds should be cleaned every day, and the walls of that portion immediately behind the cows, if soiled should be re-limewashed at least once a week.

When will the cow-keepers act upon the well-known scientific fact, "that animals as well as human beings to be kept in sound health and vigour, must have plenty of fresh-air, and be kept clean in body and surroundings?"

A great improvement is still required in the conditions under which the Milch cows are housed, and the cow-keepers are much to blame for the dirty manner in which some shippens and cows are kept. Strong measures should be taken with those milk dealers, who will not see to the perfect cleanliness of the animals, shippens, and dairies, from which the milk supply is derived; and also to the cleanliness of person and clothing of those dealing with the supply.

Why cannot these persons distributing the milk be covered by white linen jackets and overalls, which could be washed and boiled when dirty? This is done in a great number of towns at the present time; why not in Glossop? I am of opinion that ordinary clothing worn month after month, and milk floats uncleared week after week, are a certain source of milk contamination.

Several dairies are still unsatisfactory as to light and ventilation. All were found clean.

### MEAT INSPECTION.

Since my last report, my assistant has been appointed Meat Inspector by you, for which I thank you. Between us 580 Inspections of the slaughter-houses in the Borough



have been made during the year, at the time animals were being slaughtered therein, or immediately afterwards. The bulk of this work was done by my assistant, as the slaughtering is done in the evenings or early mornings, or sometimes on Sundays. These inspections resulted in the surrender by the butchers or other persons interested in the slaughtered animals of the following, viz.:—

One side of a cow's carcase, one swine carcase, 11 sets of bovine lungs, 6 bovine livers, 2 swine heads and 1 swine liver, all affected by tuberculosis, and six bovine and sheep livers for hydated cysts, or for liver flukes. Also 11 unsound frozen udders and one tubercle-affected udder, were surrendered by tripe-dressers after they had been condemned. The attention of the butchers has been drawn to the more prompt removal of the offal, and the more regular compliance with the re-limewashing of the slaughter-houses—four times in the year. The method of slaughtering might be improved if you adopted sections 9, 11 and 12, of the Amended Model Bye-laws relating thereto. Four hundred and fifty three (453) visits have been made during the year, to the places where other foods were in course of preparation, or were exposed for sale for the food of man, such as tripe-dressers' and cow-heel establishments, pork butchers, blood-pudding, sausage and brawn makers. Many visits have also been made to fish dealers, chip potatoes, peas and bean shops, and to ice-cream makers' establishments. As much time as is possible is given to this class of work, but owing to the large number of such places, and of slaughter-houses, which are all over the town, it is physically impossible to inspect every animal slaughtered, and every class of food prepared for consumption in the Borough. In fact it would be more than one man could accomplish if he devoted his whole time to the work.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875—1912.

During the year sixty samples of Food and Drugs have been obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst, J. White, Esq., Derby, for analysis as follows, viz.:—32 samples of milk, 3 of flowers of sulphur, 3 of cream of tartar, 3 of tartaric acid, 9 of butter, 5 of lard, and 5 of margarine. Six articles were reported by him to be adulterated or to be below the proper standard—all of them milk. Of these, 2 were informal samples. Three were considered by the Committee to be of such a nature that a warning to the sellers would meet the case. One was prosecuted, and a conviction obtained.

## BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register is 52. Six of them are classed as underground, being technically so. Eighty seven visits have been made to them during the year. Five defects were found which were all remedied.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The number on the register is 27. They are situated all over the Borough. Five hundred and eighty visits have been made to them during the year. I should be pleased if the butchers would attend more regularly to the limewashing and cleansing of the walls of the slaughter-houses. Three notices have been served and complied with for breaches of the Bye-laws.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are 13 places within the Borough which come under this description. All except two are connected with the tripe trade. Forty-seven visits have been made to them during the year. One required limewashing, this has been done.

## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

By the courtesy of Mr. T. Haynes, your Surveyor, I am able to inform you that six new main sewers have been constructed. Forty-seven houses have been re-sewered or drained, and thirty new houses have been connected with the main sewerage system of the Borough during the year. The following new erections have been completed, or are in hand, viz:—30 houses, 1 cow-shed, 1 dairy, 1 lecture hall, 1 stable, 1 motor garage, and 51 water closets. Alterations or additions have been made to 11 houses, 1 shop, 2 motor garages, and 1 picture palace during the said period.

## FACTORIES &amp; WORKSHOPS.

There are now 83 domestic and other workshops, 2 factory laundries, and 62 factories on the register. During the year, to these and the bakehouses 646 visits have been made; 5 defects found, and 5 remedied after notice.

## SMOKE NUISANCES.

I have written several firms drawing their attention to the bad stoking of the furnaces, and amendment has followed. There is still room for improvement. Many observations have been made during the year, but owing to the European War, work has been irregular, and rules have had to be relaxed to some extent.

## HOUSING.

The total number of houses visited for the purpose of the Public Health Act, and its Amendment Acts during the year was 4443. Also 399 inspections and re-inspections of houses were made under the Housings and Towns' Planning Act, as the work of putting into reasonable tenantable repair of those houses scheduled in previous years proceeded either by

voluntary consent, or under section 17 of the Act. Eighty-two more houses have been inspected for the purposes of the Act, this year, in the scheduled areas ordered for inspection in the latter part of the year 1913 to be reported upon as soon I could deal with the work. One portion was dealt with in March, and the remainder in December (see table in Medical Officer of Health's Report.) Under the adverse circumstances of a serious outbreak of scarlet fever, and five months of war, I am of the opinion that the Department has dealt with its varied work in a satisfactory manner.

The requirements for the better health of the town, still are as reported to you in my last year's report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

**SAMUEL DANE,**

Certified Inspector,  
Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

*Bird Nest Cottage,  
Primrose Lane,  
Glossop.*

*February, 1915.*











